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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman;* W. A. ORTON, GEO. B. SUDWORTH, W. D. HUNTER, KARL F. KELLERMAN. R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Secretary.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DECEMBER, 1918.

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THE PINK BOLLWORM SITUATION.

THE WORK IN TEXAS.

The pink bollworm has appeared in some unexpected quarters in western Texas, evidently from seed or seed cotton smuggled across the Rio Grande River in a region where such proceeding can not be prevented easily. All but one of these new points of infestation are in the Great Bend of the Rio Grande between Candelaria and Boquillas, a distance, as the river flows, of about 150 miles. Possibly some of these points of infestation have resulted from the washing of cotton seed from the points higher up the river downstream. The other point of infestation is at Barstow, Tex., in the Pecos Valley, and evidently started from seed cotton shipped to a gin at that point in 1917, from the infested fields in the Great Bend district. This shipment arrived after the gin had been closed for the season and remained in storage until September, 1918, giving ample opportunity for any contained insects to escape and reach neighboring cotton fields.

It should be noted that this Great Bend country is not a cotton country, and that there are only a few scattered fields along the river in small valleys at the base of the mountains, representing all together only a few hundred acres. The growth of cotton in this district is a comparatively new enterprise. As to these Rio Grande points, the isolation of the fields and the limited number of acres involved will make a clean-up following the methods hitherto employed, an apparently simple undertaking. The carrying of this insect, however, to the Pecos Valley region is a much more serious matter, as it brings it into a district where cotton is commercially grown on a fairly large scale. The evidence so far indicates that the infestation at Barstow is limited to a few small fields in the immediate vicinity of the gin which received the seed

cotton from the Rio Grande district in 1917, and, at the worst, this situation is not essentially different from those of last year at Hearne and in the Trinity Bay section.

The origin of the infestation at Candelaria and lower points on the Rio Grande in the Great Bend district appears to have resulted from an original infestation just across the Rio Grande opposite Candelaria. The Mexican field in question appears to have received its infestation from seed brought by emigrant farmers, either from the Laguna district or from the Trevino ranch, opposite Del Rio, Tex. A considerable force of inspectors has been put in the Great Bend country and also in the Pecos Valley, and the limitations of the insect in these districts will be thoroughly determined. Radical clean-up operations are already well under way.

The movement of all cotton from the Rio Grande district in question has been traced, and the whole Rio Grande Valley is being explored from El Paso to Brownsville. The one considerable cotton project in the upper Rio Grande Valley below El Paso is apparently entirely free from invasion. This project is at least 100 miles from the infested region of the Great Bend and separated from it by a range of mountains 5,000 feet high. This and all other cotton plantings along the Rio Grande will be given repeated and intensive examinations.

The status of the pink bollworm in the districts in Texas invaded last year remains substantially unchanged. No evidence of the presence of the pink bollworm up to December 31, 1918, has been found in these districts, nor has any infestation been found in the territory outside of these districts or elsewhere in Texas, except as noted above. Intensive inspections and eradication of volunteer cotton have been continued, and clean-up of the fields planted in violation of the law is actively in progress. Inspections have also been made throughout the State and particularly as to the districts surrounding the mills which received Mexican cotton seed in 1916.

Dr. Hunter submits the following report of destruction of volunteer cotton plants and inspection of bolls of such plants for the period from May 13 to December 23, 1918:

RECORD OF DESTRUCTION OF COTTON PLANTS AND BOLLS, 1918.

County or section.	Number of plants destroyed.	Number of bolls inspected.	County or section.	Number of plants destroyed.	Number of bolls inspected.
Brazoria	1,332,210	81,517	Jefferson	5,686	1,256
Chambers	35,656	14,825	Liberty	426,068	84,723
Crosby section	72,118	23,427	Robertson	574,546	3,418
Fort Bend	375,585	23,049			
Galveston	462,543	43,815	Total	3,284,602	276,247
Hardin	190	217			

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

The pink bollworm situation in Mexico has changed very little. As a result of general surveys made by Mr. Busck the insect appears not to be established in the rather important Matamoras cotton district opposite Brownsville. The infestation last year in the Allende region, Mexico, has been practically exterminated. This has resulted largely from the discontinuance of the growth of cotton in the fields infested last year, and the fact that new plantings have been in fields rather widely separated from the old points of infestation and with seed obtained from the United States. The infested fields at the San Carlos ranch, opposite Del Rio, Tex., are in better shape than last year, due much to the same conditions, cotton being planted for the most part in new fields. Furthermore, the gin, with most of its seed, burned during the year,

destroying probably most of the infested stock. The only addition, therefore, to the known infestation in Mexico is one or more scattered fields opposite Candelaria, which have been the source of the new infestations in the Great Bend district noted above.

Until conditions in Mexico materially improve, there seems to be little likelihood that there will be any strenuous effort made on the part of the Mexican Government or planters to eliminate cotton culture in the Laguna and other infested regions. The conditions in Mexico have not been such as to make it possible to give as thorough a survey as is desirable, and, particularly, as to western, central, and southern Mexico.

The research work conducted at the station at Lerdo in the Laguna has been maintained throughout the year with very satisfactory results. This work will be continued actively for at least another season. Some 40,000 to 50,000 larvæ have already been gathered for winter, spring, and early summer observation. It is believed that by the end of next season the full biological data of the insect will be worked out so that a comprehensive report can be submitted. Messrs. Loftin and McKinney, who are the principals in this work, have been, during the latter part of December, in Texas for consultation with Dr. Hunter and in Washington for the purpose of submitting reports and planning for future work. They will spend a few weeks associated with the work in Texas and return to the Laguna not later than the 15th of February. In their absence, Mr. Hanson has charge of the Lerdo station.

MEXICAN BORDER INSPECTION.

The border fumigation houses referred to in the June number of these announcements are now substantially completed and would be in operation except for the delays which seem to be unavoidable in securing the generating apparatus. To cover the cost of chemicals and the labor involved in such fumigation, now to be taken over by the Department of Agriculture, a supplemental appropriation of $100,000 has been asked for. The need for this fund is due to the fact that the receipts from charges for fumigation must, under the law, be covered into the Treasury of the United States. In the meantime, disinfection and cleaning by the older methods are being carried out under the supervision of the Department inspectors.

COOPERATION OF COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS AT ATLANTIC COAST PORTS REQUESTED TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF THE PINK BOLLWORM FROM FOREIGN SHIPS COALING AT THOSE PORTS.

DECEMBER 30, 1918.

DEAR SIR:

We have recently had brought to our attention the fact that ships from South American and West Indian ports bound for Europe stop at Atlantic ports in the United States to take on bunker coal and possibly to unload part of their cargoes. These cargoes may consist in whole or in part of cotton seed, the entry of which into the United States is prohibited by Quarantine No. 8 of this Department. A copy of this quarantine is inclosed herewith.

The purpose of this prohibition is to prevent the introduction into the United States of a dangerous cotton pest known as the pink bollworm. This insect, in the latter part of its existence as a larva and during pupation, lives almost entirely within the cotton seed, from which it emerges as a moth.

It appears quite probable where the cargo of a vessel consists in whole or in part of cotton seed, that many of the seeds may have been scattered over the deck in the process of loading. It is also quite possible that while the vessel is lying in the harbor taking on coal, the pink bollworm moth may emerge from such seeds and fly away to the cotton fields in the vicinity of the port, or may alight on railway cars and be carried to or through the cotton fields.

Cotton seed from a foreign country may not, of course, be unloaded at your port. In case, however, the unloading of other merchandise from a vessel containing foreign cotton seed is permitted, the danger of introducing the insect through seed adhering to the packing cases of such merchandise is apparent.

It will be appreciated, therefore, if you will kindly keep a sharp lookout for cotton seed on vessels from South America, the West Indies, or other foreign countries stopping at your port for coaling, or for any other purpose, and in case a ship's manifest discloses the presence of cotton seed in the cargo, require the captain to see that the deck of the vessel is thoroughly swept and the refuse burned, and that all merchandise from such vessel landed at your port is thoroughly inspected to see that any adhering cotton seed is removed and destroyed. The hatches of the vessel should be kept closed under customs seal except when necessarily opened to load or unload merchandise or bunker coal. It will be appreciated, also, if you will kindly wire this board, collect, immediately upon the arrival of any vessel containing foreign cotton seed, advising date of arrival and probable length of stay at your port.

Yours very truly,

LESTER E. PALMER,
In Charge of Entry of Plants and Plant Products Under Restriction.

DRAFT OF PLANT QUARANTINE LAW FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 31, 1918.*

Hon. A. F. LEVER,
Chairman, House Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. LEVER:

I have the honor to submit for your consideration, and if you approve it, for inclusion in the agricultural appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, in connection with the appropriations for the Federal Horticultural Board, draft of a proposed amendment to the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, for the purpose of giving authority to regulate the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia, and power to control injurious plant diseases and insect pests within said District. The proposed amendment is as follows:

That the plant quarantine act approved August twentieth, nineteen hundred and twelve (Thirty-seventh Statutes, page three hundred and fifteen), is hereby amended by the addition of the following section:

SEC. 15. That in order further to control and eradicate and to prevent the dissemination of dangerous plant diseases and insect infections and infestations no plant or plant products for or capable of propagation, including nursery stock, hereinafter referred to as plants and plant products, shall be moved or allowed to be moved, shipped, transported, or carried by any means whatever into or out of the District of Columbia except in compliance with such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture as hereinafter provided. Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture, after investigation, shall determine that any plants and plant products in the District of Columbia are infested or infected with insect pests and diseases and that any place, articles and substances used or connected therewith are so infested or infected, written notice thereof shall be given by him to the owner or person in possession or control thereof and such owner or person shall forthwith control or eradicate, and prevent the dissemination of such insect pest or disease and shall remove, cut or destroy such infested and infected plants, plant products and articles and substances used or connected therewith, which are hereby declared to be nuisances, within the time and in the manner required in said notice or by the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture. Whenever such owner or person cannot be found, or shall fail, neglect or refuse to comply with the foregoing provisions of this section, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and required to control and eradicate, and prevent dissemination of such insect pest or disease and to remove, cut or destroy in-

fested or infected plants and plant products and articles and substances used or connected therewith, and the United States shall have an action of debt against such owner or persons for expenses incurred by the Secretary of Agriculture in that behalf. Employees of the Federal Horticultural Board are hereby authorized and required to inspect places, plants and plant products and articles and substances used or connected therewith whenever the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine that such inspections are necessary for the purposes of this section. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions and requirements of this section and of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture made hereunder, and the notices given pursuant thereto, employees of the Federal Horticultural Board shall have power with a warrant to enter into or upon any place and open any bundle, package or other container of plants or plant products whenever they shall have cause to believe that infections or infestations of plant pests and diseases exist therein or thereon, and when such infections or infestations are found to exist, after notice by the Secretary of Agriculture to the owner or person in possession or control thereof and an opportunity by said owner or person to be heard, to destroy the infected or infested plants or plant products contained therein. The police court or municipal court of the District of Columbia shall have power, upon information supported by oath or affirmation showing probable cause for believing that there exists in any place, bundle, package or other container in the District of Columbia any plant or plant product which is infected or infested with plant pests or disease, to issue warrants for the search for and seizure of all such plants and plant products. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture, and he is hereby required, from time to time, to make and promulgate such rules and regulations as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, and any person who shall move or allow to be moved, or shall ship, transport or carry, by any means whatever, any plant or plant products from or into the District of Columbia except in compliance with the rules and regulations prescribed under this section, shall be punished as is provided in section 10 of this act.

There is at present no law under which the movement of diseased and insect-infested nursery stock and other plants and plant products into the District of Columbia from surrounding or other States or from the District of Columbia into surrounding or other States, can be adequately controlled, nor is there statutory authority for control and extermination within the District of Columbia of plant pests and diseases. Such control is exercised under State laws in practically all the States in this country.

The immediate need of this legislation is evidenced by the fact that the oriental fruit moth which threatens seriously to affect the fruit industry of the United States gained entrance in large part through importations of ornamental stock into the District of Columbia, and there exist now within the District thousands of peach, cherry, plum, apple, and other trees infested with this insect, affording breeding sources from which the insect has spread to the adjacent States of Maryland and Virginia.

Very truly yours,

D. F. Houston,
Secretary.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6: Regulates the interstate movement of date palms or date palm offshoots from Riverside County, Cal., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Cal.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cotton seed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Hawaiian fruits.—Quarantine No. 13, revised: Prohibits or regulates the importation from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases.

Cotton.—Quarantine No. 23, revised: Regulates the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States, on account of the pink bollworm.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 26: Prohibits the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits, further, the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and black-currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweet-potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet-potato scarabee. (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils, *Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*.

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 33: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers portions of the New England States.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 35: Regulates the movement interestate to any point outside the townships of Delran, Chester, and Cinnaminson, Burlington County, New Jersey, of green corn, commonly called sweet or sugar corn, on account of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*).

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 36: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of corn fodder or corn stalks, whether used for packing or otherwise, green sweet corn, roasting ears, corn on the cob, and corn cobs, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*).

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Irish potato.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm. Cotton and cotton seed from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases. There are no Federal restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratœ*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits, on account of the European pineshoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruit.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes or yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweet potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweet potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae.*)

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31; Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*).

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe *Bambuseae*, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing-rod, furniture-making, or other purposes, or to any kind of article manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, with regulations (effective on and after June 1, 1919): Prohibits the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases, except as provided in the regulations. Under this quarantine the following plants and plant products may be imported without restriction: Fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other

plant products imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds. The entry of the following plants for propagation is permitted under restriction: Lily bulbs, lily of the valley, narcissus, hyacinths, tulips, and crocus; stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits; rose stocks, including manetti, multiflora, brier rose, and rosa rugosa; nuts, including palm seeds; seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant-quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—Nursery stock is entered under regulations requiring a permit, foreign certification and marking, reporting arrival and distribution, and inspection at destination. The term "nursery stock" includes all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots. (These regulations will remain in force until June 1, 1919. See Quarantine No. 37.)

Irish potatoes.—The importation of Irish potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries in accordance with the order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The following countries have qualified for the importation of potatoes under the regulations issued under said order: Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Cuba, Bermuda, and the Dominion of Canada. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant-quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Avocado, or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado, or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, in Mexico.

Corn.—The order of March 1, 1917 (Amendment No. 1, with Regulations, to Notice of Quarantine No. 24), prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize in the raw or unmanufactured state from the countries and localities listed in Notice of Quarantine No. 24, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious diseases of Indian corn.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Citrus fruits.—The order of June 27, 1917 (Notice of Quarantine No. 28, with Regulations), prohibits the importation from the countries and localities listed therein of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, excepting only oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties), on account of the citrus-canker disease. Oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order.

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1919